

**Illinois Department of Revenue  
Regulations**

<b>Title 86 Part 130 Section 130.425 Traded-In Property</b>
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**TITLE 86: REVENUE  
PART 130  
RETAILERS' OCCUPATION TAX**

**Section 130.425 Traded-In Property**

- a) "Gross receipts" means the "selling price" or "amount of sale". "Selling price" or the "amount of sale" means the consideration for a sale valued in money whether received in money or otherwise, including cash, credits, property other than as hereinafter provided, and services, but not including the value of or credit given for traded-in tangible personal property where the item that is traded-in is of like kind and character as that which is being sold, and shall be determined without any deduction on account of the cost of the property sold, the cost of materials used, labor or service cost or any other expense whatsoever. "Selling price" does not include charges that are added to prices by sellers on account of the seller's tax liability under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, or on account of the seller's duty to collect, from the purchaser, the tax that is imposed by the Use Tax Act, or on account of the seller's tax liability under the Home Rule Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax Act [65 ILCS 5/8-11-1, the Non-Home Rule Municipal Retailers' Occupation Tax Act [65 ILCS 5/8-11-1.3], the Home Rule County Retailers' Occupation Tax Act [55 ILCS 5/5-1006], Section 4 of the Water Commission Act of 1985 [70 ILCS 3720/4], Section 5.01 of the Local Mass Transit District Act [70 ILCS 3610/5.01] and Section 4.03 of the Regional Transportation Authority Act [70 ILCS 3615/4.03].
- b) The phrase "like kind and character" includes, but is not limited to, the trading of any kind of motor vehicle on the purchase of any kind of motor vehicle, or the trading of any kind of farm implement on the purchase of any kind of farm implement, while not including a kind of item which, if sold at retail by that retailer, would be exempt from Retailers' Occupation Tax and Use Tax as an isolated or occasional sale.
- c) A motor vehicle traded to a farm implement dealer for a farm implement would not qualify for the exemption unless such farm implement dealer is also a motor vehicle dealer because the farm implement dealer's sale of the motor vehicle would be exempt as an isolated or occasional sale. A farm implement traded to a motor vehicle dealer for a motor vehicle would not qualify for the exemption unless such dealer is also a farm implement dealer because the motor vehicle dealer's sale of the farm implement would be an exempt isolated or occasional sale. A farm implement traded for a motor vehicle, or a motor vehicle traded for a farm implement, would qualify for the exemption if the seller is engaged in business both as a motor vehicle dealer and a farm implement dealer. Agricultural produce or animals traded for a motor vehicle or for a farm implement would not qualify for the exemption.

- d) The real test is whether the retail sale of the traded-in tangible personal property by the person who accepts it in trade would be subject to Retailers' Occupation Tax, or whether such sale would be exempt as an isolated or occasional sale (see Section 130.110). In the former event, the tangible personal property qualifies for the trade-in exemption. In the latter event, it does not.
- e) The value of tangible personal property taken by a seller in trade as all or a part of the consideration for a sale, where the item that is traded-in is of like kind and character as that which is being sold, shall not be considered to be "gross receipts" subject to the Retailers' Occupation Tax and need not be included in the seller's return, or may be deducted in the return from gross receipts if included in gross receipts as reported in the return. The value of traded-in real estate or intangible personal property is not deductible from gross receipts in computing Retailers' Occupation Tax liability.
- f) The Retailers' Occupation Tax applies to the business of selling tangible personal property at retail in this State whether such property is new or used and regardless of how the seller may have acquired such property (i.e., by way of purchase, as a trade-in or in some other manner).
- g) No trade-in credit may be taken for amounts representing the proceeds due or paid under an insurance contract if title to missing, damaged or destroyed property is transferred to an insurer by operation of law or contract, i.e., the insurance claim value of property may not be used as a trade-in credit when an insured purchases tangible personal property to replace property which has been lost or destroyed.
- h) No trade-in credit may be taken for that portion of the purchase price of a new automobile representing a settlement which the purchaser has obtained from an automobile manufacturer pursuant to the New Vehicle Buyer Protection Act. [815 ILCS 380].
- i) When tangible personal property is sold that is covered by a "core charge," the full retail selling price of such property, including the core charge, is subject to Retailers' Occupation Tax. The fact that a component of the gross receipts from the sale of the tangible personal property is labeled a "core charge" does not change the taxable nature of the transaction. A core charge is regarded as a predetermined trade-in value. Tax should be charged on the core charge, but a deduction may be taken for the traded-in tangible personal property actually received after the date of sale if books and records clearly relate the trade-in to the sales transaction. Such a situation would occur when the replacement property is purchased prior to the time the used property is returned. If, on the other hand, the used property is traded in at the time of purchase, tax is due on the purchase price, less the allowance for the trade-in.

(Source: Amended at 24 Ill. Reg. 15104, effective October 2, 2000)